U. S. WILL INQUIRE INTO 'MEYER HOAX'

It is Charged That Count von Bernstorff Imposed on State Department.

DR. ANTON MEYER-GERHARD SAID TO BE ALFRED MEYER

German Army Supply Chief Dickered for Old United States Rifles.

Is Charge.

The State Department intends to investigate charges published this morning that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who has been known as a special envoy from the German ambassador to ac quaint the German foreign office with the state of public opinion in the United States, is in reality Dr. Alfred Meyer, chief of the supply department of the German army.

It is charged that Dr. Meyer has been secretly in the United States buying munitions of war and attempting to buy discarded rifles belonging to the United States government.

United States government.

The United States government tendays ago arranged a safe conduct for Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard with the allies that he might return to Germany with a personal message from Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, it having been stated that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was in America as a representative of the Red Cross.

The State Department will also investigate another version of the story—that Dr. Alfred Meyer, who is a privy councilor and one of the biggest officials of the German government, while

councilor and one of the biggest officials of the German government, while not passing as Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, has nevertheless been in this country and sailed with the real Dr. Meyer-Gerhard for Christiania incognito.

At the German embassy today no information could be obtained in relation to the reports. The State Department will look into the subject not because it involves any violation of international law, so far as officials could see today, but if the charge of double identity is substantiated the question of the proprieties under diplomatic usage and courtesy might come up.

No Official Knowledge.

State Department officials and mem bers of the diplomatic corps here knew of the story today only from published reports. They recalled, however, that at the personal request of Count von Bernstorff former Secretary Bryan asked the British and French ambassadors for safe conduct for Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, that he might return to Berlin to carry a personal message from the count after the latter's audience with President Wilson in the midst of the diplomatic negotiations with Germany. tiations with Germany.

Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, inquired closely at that time as to Meyer-Gerhard's identity, and State Depart-ment officials recalled also that Sir Cecil ment officials recalled also that Sir Cecli Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, suggested that there was evidence of other activity by Gerhard than Red Cross work. The upshot of it was, how-ever, that the State Department at the request of Count von Bernstorff gave a letter of identification in the name of Mever-Gerhard.

er-Gerhard. was a letter," said Acting Secre-"It was a letter," said Acting Secretary Lansing today, "that was given at the request of the German ambassador stating that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, who had been in this country as the representative of the German Red Cross, desired to return to Germany."

No question up to that time, nor until today had arisen at the department as to whether Meyer-Gerhard might really be Meyer, or if Meyer was in the country secretly buying war supplies. ountry secretly buying war supplies. At the British and French embassies At the British and French embassies it was said the development was considered one purely for the State Department to determine if it had been imposed upon. At the German embassy all officials were absent. Most of them were at the summer embassy at Cedar-hurst, L. I.

Obsolete Arms Dicker. One report which referred to Dr

Alfred Meyer as purchasing arms here. spoke of an attempt to buy obsolete United States army rifles and said former Representative Herman Metz had conferred with former Secretary Bryan on the subject. Mr. Bryan said today he had no recollection of any such conversation with Mr. Metz. Secretary Garrison said he knew of no negotiations for the rifles and reliterated that early in the war, with the approval of the President, he had announced that the United States would avoid all embarrassments by declining to sell the arms to any one clining to sell the arms to any one.

American Red Cross officials are inelined not to question the identity of
Dr. Meyer-Gerhard. They said he came bearing apparently proper letters of introduction and with the indorsement of the German embassy. He took away with him a certification to his signa ture on a letter of identification as delegate of the German Red Cross entitled to protection under the Geneviconvention. The certification, however Cross affairs fluently

Cross affairs fluently.

Some inquiry probably may be directed to the minister from Denmark.

Constantin Brun, who is said to have arranged for the passage of Meyer-Gerhard on the steamer United States.

White House Silent.

The White House today declined to make any comment upon the story. The President, it is understood, read the story in the newspapers, but took no action. The State Department will submit its information to the President for directions from him. In all proba-bility the government will make no be nothing that could be done except to further embitter relations with Germany by protesting against an official conducting his affairs in the United States under cover. That is not likely.

Herman A. Metz Reveals Part Mrs. Lewis Played in Obsolete Rifle Dicker

NEW YORK, June 16 .- Count Bernstorff, German ambassador to the Unit-ed States, was away from the summer quarters of the German embassy at Cedarhurst L. I., today. It is understood that Count Bernstorff is on an automobile trip in the Catskills and in his absence officials declined to discuss the subject of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's visit to this country.

Herman A. Metz, former representa tive from New York, who was mentioned in published stories as having been approached by Mrs. Selma Lewis chase from the government of 250,000 old-style Krag-Jorgensen rifles, in government arsensis, said today that instead of seeing Secretary Bryan about the purchase of the rifles he declined to have anything to do with the

william MacFarlane, Elizabeth, N. J., 161; Emil Loeffer, Pittsburgh, Pa., 161; Emil Loeffer, Pittsburg Dr. Meyer to Mr. Bryan. I told her wore a blue and white striped shirt Count Bernstorff was the man to do and brown corduroy pants.

that, if Meyer was what he represented himself to be, and to this she answered that it was desired that the introduction be unofficial.

"I declined to have anything to do with it. Several days later I met Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache of the German embassy, and told him of Mrs. Lewis and her proposal.

"He laughed and said it was another one of those schemes—to keep away from it. Later I mentioned it to Count Bernstorff. He threw up his hands, laughed heartily and said: 'Another one of those schemes; the woods are full of them.' It looked then like it was a matter that would get somebody into trouble and I paid no more attention to it.

into trouble and a part tion to it.

"I have seen Mrs. Lewis several times since then. The last time she came to my office she tried to interest me in the manufacture of chemicals. Mrs. Lewis Admits Facts.

Mrs. Selma Lewis, the broker men tioned in the published reports, had

this to say today:
"The report is substantially correct. o far as it related to me." If Dr. Alfred Meyer arrived in this

If Dr. Alfred Meyer arrived in this country January 2 he did not come on the steamer Pergula from Palermo, as asserted in the report. The Pergula's captain so stated today. At that time, the captain pointed out, the Pergula was in midocean.

She arrived here January 12. Her captain said that she brought no passengers. The vessel is a freighter.

At the office of the Scandinavian-American line, it was said that the German ambassador's emissary to Berlin sailed unaccompanied when he left New York on the steamer United States. Printed pictures purporting to be likenesses of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard were said by clerks to portray the man who sailed.

BIG FIELD SEEKING OPEN GOLF HONORS

Over 70 Amateurs and Professionals in Second Half, Qualifying Round.

CONTEST BEING WAGED ON BALTUSROL LINKS

Thirty-Two Players Yesterday Earned Right to Continue in Championship Competition.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., June 16 .- More open golf honors, began today the sec-

links of the Baltusrol Club.

Thirty-two players, headed by Francis Ouimet, national amateur champion, and James R. Thompson, the Philadelphia Country Club's professional, with scores of 151 each, yesterday, earned the right to continue play for this year's championship at 72 holes tomorrow and Friday. A similar number were to qualify today. links of the Baltusrol Club.

number were to qualify today.

At the start today the greens were slow after yesterday's thunder and rain storm, and low scores were not expected. Among the professionals who started were Gil Nichols of Wilmington Del who went the open at who started were Gli Michols of with mington, Del., who won the open at Shawnee, Pa., recently; James A. Don-aldson, Glenview, Ill.; Eugene E. Mc-Carthy, Jacksonville, and James M. Barnes, the western open champion, who was paired with Chick Evans, the young western amateur champion.

Other Prominent Entrants.

n. J., amateur, who has won all the principal titles except the open, was paired with Ben Sayres, a Scotch professional, who, while on a vacation here, is entered from the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia.

The sensation of the early play was furnished by Gil Nichols, when he returned a card of 72, the best so far in the tournament and two strokes under par.

Eugene McCarthy, the Florida Coun-try Club's professional, had a 75. He made a 34 for the first nine holes, the best of the week, but required 41 coming back.

Another good card was a 76 by Emmett French of York, Pa.

Cards of the Crack Players.

Chick Evans began his round with a promising 3 for the first, 2 under par, while Barnes, who topped his tee, took There was nothing remarkable in either man's play during the round, each going out in 38, one over par, and they had the same figures returning.

they had the same figures returning, giving each a 76.

Hagen, the champion, did not live up to his reputation in his round with Tellier, the French professional. Tellier was the more careful of the pair at all stages, and this accounts for his 76 to 78 for Hagen.

Jerome D. Travers did nothing out of the ordinary in his round of 37, 39—76, except for the fact that he took eight strokes for the sixteenth, a par hole, by hooking his toe shot and losing the ball in the woods. He finished up with a twelve-foot put for a 3 on the home green, where Sayres, who was paired with him, took an extra putt for a card of 81.

Those Who Qualified Yesterday.

Those Who Qualified Yesterday.

Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Tub, Massachusetts, and national amateur champion divided the honors in the first qualifying round for this 3:48 a.m.-A Berlin dispatch to the year's open title with James Thomp-son, the Philadelphia professional, yesson, the Philadelphia professional, yesterday. This pair led the big field of amateur and professional aspirants with scores of 151 strokes each. George Sargent of Chevy Chase, D. C., qualified with a score of 152.

The players qualifying yesterday are: Francis Ouimet, Woodland, Mass., 151: Lorest Thompson, Philadelphia.

are: Francis Ouimet, Woodland, Mass., 151; James, Thompson, Philadelphia, 151; Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, 152; George Low, Baltusrol, N. J., 152; George McLean, Dunwoodle, N. Y., 152; Alexander Smith, Wykagyl, N. Y., 153; George Sargent, Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., 153; R. G. MacDonald, Buffalo, N. Y., 153; Tom McNamara, Boston, Mass., 152; H. H. Barker, Richmond, Va., 154; Wilfred Reid, Sea View. Boston, Mass., 153; H. H. Barker, Richmond, Va., 154; Wilfred Reid, Sea View, N. J., 154; Charles Hoffner, Woodbury, N. J., 156; G. O. Simpson, Oak Park, Ill., 156; G. O. Simpson, Oak Park, Ill., 156; Jack Hobens, Englewood, N. J., 157; Arthur Reid, Upper Montclair, N. J., 158; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood, N. J., 158; Elmer Loving, Quaker Ridge, N. Y., 158; Dan Kenny, Hamilton, Ont., 158; Herbert Lagerblade, Youngstown, Ohio, 158; David McKay, Bellevue, Pa., 155; Jack Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, Pa., 159; Max Marston, Baltusrol, N. J., 159; David Stevens, Mohawk, N. Y., 161. Frank Adams, French Lick, Ind., 161 George T. Sayers, Merion, Pa., 161 MacDonald Smith, Wykagyl, N. Y., 161 William MacFarlane, Elizabeth, N. J 161; Emil Loeffer, Pittsburgh, Pa., 161 Harry Hampton, Lenon, Mass., 161, an H. J. Topping, Greenwich, Conn., 161.

ON CONDUCT OF WAR

Count von Reventiow Resents Defense of American Trade in Ammunition.

LOKAL ANZEIGER SUGGESTS "MAY BE ANOTHER SIDE"

Naval Expert Criticises Articles in Berlin Newspapers-U. S. Ambassador to Meet Emperor.

BERLIN, via London, June 16 .- Count Ernst von Reventlow, the naval expert of the Tages Zeitung, returns this morning to the attack upon the article of Eugen Zimmerman, general director of the Lokal Anzeiger, in favor of efforts toward a German-American understanding.

In an article headed "German Propaganda for Deliveries of Weapons to fermany's Enemies" Count von Reventlow says the defense by German newspapers of these weapon deliveries is one of the most incredible things which have occurred during the war. He attacks Vorwaerts for its approval of the Lokal Anzeiger's proposal and gain assails the latter paper for declaring there was no occasion for in-

again assais the latter paper.

claring there was no occasion for indignation at the attempt of England to starve out Germany, which was held to be legitimate warfare.

The count says the press of the countries opposed to Germany will rejoice to learn that its own views are held and furthered by a portion of the German press. He argues that if the Lokal Anzeiger approves England's starvation plan it therefore disapproves of the submarine campaign.

The Kreuz Zeitung also attacks the Lokal Anzeiger for its article of Monday, especially the declaration concerning the sale of weapons by Americans. Prof. Otto Hoetssch, a regular contributor to the Kreuz Zeitung, declares there is no truth in the report of a secret understanding between the United States and Great Britain, and he warns against rendering the relations between Germany and the United States more acute by the publication of statements of this nature.

May Be Another Side.

May Be Another Side.

The Boerse Zeitung adopts the same point of view as the Lokal Anzeiger than seventy amateur and professional that there may be another side to the golfers, comprising the remainder of question of the shipment of American the big field of aspirants for national arms to the allies. This newspaper refers to Germany's opposition at The ond half of the qualifying round on the Hague conference to the prohibition of this practice, and declares the reproach

such traffic," this newspaper goes on to say, "would almost entirely remove the points of friction between America and Germany."

Count Reventlow Sarcastic.

BERLIN, June 15, via Londn, 6:45 p.m. -Count Ernst von Reventlow, the naral expert, has a sarcastic article in this morning's Tages Zeitung in ref-erence to Herr Zimmermann's suggestions. He begins by quoting the Lokal Anzeiger's remarks concerning jingoes, player, was entered for the Siwanoy Club of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Walter C. Hager of Rochester, the title holder, who played with Louis Tellier, a former French champion, were another pair of prominent professionals.

Jerome D. Travers, the Montclair, N. J., amateur, who has won all the principal titles except the core. the recommendation made to the gov

selves, he says, for what internal political reasons such rumors are set loose at the present time in Germany, loose at the present time in Germany, and conclusions will be drawn which in the interests of Germany had better not be drawn.

Flora May Palmer, Helen Gray Rankin, Helen Anna Rauchenstein, Annabei Lillie Maude Ritenour, Emma Catherine Roetschi, Virginia Whittle-

"Furthermore, it cannot have a favorable effect," the count continues, "when the United States gets the impression that newspapers with the connections of the Lokal Anzeiger appear already as making the chancellor's task harder, the fact that part of the German press the fact that part of the German press has heretofore emphasized that in the matter of the submarine campaign a firm stand must be maintained, even against President Wilson. We are unable to comprehend that it is correct continually to repeat the assurance that Germany must in all circumstantial contents of the content of the contents of the conten ces reach an understanding with the United States."

Commends Zimmerman Article. The Vorwaerts republishes the article of Eugen Zimmermann, general director of the Lokal Anselger, in favor of efforts toward a German-American

ATTACK ON LEMBERG ALONG FIVE RAILWAYS.



Clark, Raymond Gordon Glark, H. Eugene Cole, Edward Young Davidson, jr. Worden Pope Dyer, George Stoughton Ellis, Miner Sears Ellis, Herbert Stanley Fessenden, Henry Walter Graves, Charles Kenneth Mansuy, Charles Graham Rice, Norman Leo Roddy, Nichol Main Sandoe, Elmer Bernard Schwab, Robert Mitchell Taylor, William V. Turpin and John Dutton Wainwright.

Hornig, Thomas Errott Lipscomb, Harry Wright Little, Leroy Jerome McCarty, Joseph Charles McGarraghy, James Bernard Mahoney, Phidias John Joseph

IN HIGH SCHOOLS

IN HIGH SAME, CLERIA

IN HIGH SAME, CLER POIL

IN HIGH SCHOOLS

IN HIGH SAME, CLOUSE SPECK ACE, Alice Mary Mary Hope Note of the Western

IN HIGH SCHOOLS

IN HIGH SAME, CLUSE SIDE SHORE

IN HIGH SAME, CLUSE SIDE SHORE

IN HIGH The government announced its case

Western's Graduating Class. The 1915 graduates of the Western High School were announced today as

follows:

Dorothy Louise Beauregard, Constance Bicknell, Fay Bizzell, Helen Bridget, Marian Brock, Esther Foote Brooking, Helen Augusta Chase, Helen Claxton, Mariorie Cohen, Hannah Dor-Margaret Garrett Appold, Elizabeth
Baldwin, Ruth L. L. Ball, Ruth Bell,
Margaret Kerr Beveridge, Frances
Blatt, Jane Margaret Breen, Christine
Agnes Brennan, Marguerite Etzler
Campbell, Genevieve Chapin, Lua Marcella Cook, Eleanor Parke Custis, Ruth
Eleanor Dick, Maude Douglass, Vietta
Marie Droney, Dorothy Adelia Dryer,
Nellita Adeliaide Dwyer, Eleanore Allison Earnshaw, Mary Elizabeth Estep
Virginia Rutler Farnsworth Grach
Alles, Josephine Mary Armistead Hull, Margaret Powers Littlehales, Josephine Mary Bary Balles, Josephine Mary March, Eugenia Marie Droney Dorothy Adelia Dryer, the these articles on Earnshaw, Mary Elisabeth Estep, virian Euler Farnsworth, Grace of Germany. It is of Germany wants in referred to are impression that many which make harder and which out of war. able Effect.

Is will ask themewhat internal ponce of Germany in the many hand better not time in Germany, be drawn which in lany had better not entire the impression that many had better not entire the impression that many had better not entire the firm of the connections of Germany is referred to are impression that many had better not entire the firm of Germany. It is in the many had better not entire the firm of Germany is referred to are impression that the connections of the connection of the con

McKinley School Graduates. The graduates of the McKinley Man-ual Training School were announced

do f. Eugen Zimmermann, general director of the Lokal Annaiger, in favor
a of efforts toward a German-American
understanding, and adds: "This article,
enough, expresses earnestly and clastry
what has long is in on the lips
that the long is the lips
that li

MOVES ACQUITTAL

Court That Government's Case Has Failed.

ACTION IS OPPOSED

Last Witnesses for Prosecution Heard During Morning Session. Archibald Barklie Testifies.

Motion to instruct the jury to acquit John William Henry, former head of the brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., of the charge of embezzling checks aggregating \$41,000 sent by Mrs. Isabell Barklie of Wayne, Pa., for inrestments in stocks, was made this aft rnoon. An extended argument in fafor of the motion was presented by former Justice Wright, counsel for the defense, to Justice Siddons in Criminal Division 2. The motion was opposed by United States Attorney Laskey and Assistant United States Attorney Archer Former Judge Wright declared that the government's case had failed because the testimony tended to show that the checks alleged to have been Mrs. Barklie, but were partnership asof which Mr. Henry was a member. The lawyer contended that a partner cannot be guilty of embezzlement when he appropriates to his own use funds of a partnership in which he has an interest.

Counsel for the defendant urged that

the checks were drawn payable to Lewis Johnson & Co., and were in-tended by Mrs. Barklie, according to her admissions on the witness stand, tended by Mrs. Barkile, according to her admissions on the witness stand, to settle an indebtedness to that firm for stocks to be purchased for her account. Thus, they ceased to be her property, and the indictment, having laid the ownership in her, said the lawyer, is not sustained by the proof and his client should be acquitted.

Government Case Closed.

closed shortly after the court as- Dr. Kober Tells of Work of sembled this afternoon. During the morning session testimony for the prosecution was given by Archibald Barklie of Wayne, Pa.; Byron U. Graham and H. Rozier Dulany estate of the defunct brokerage firm, and J. Miller Kenyon, who was one of the receivers of the firm pending the

the receivers of the firm pending the election of trustees. The last three told of the care taken to safeguard the books of the firm, and could not recall that any sheets had been removed from the books and records of the concern.

"I told him I had more respect for a burglar—those were my words," testified Mr. Barklie when giving his version of a scene in the office of Lewis Johnson & Co. when Henry was first accused of embezzling the funds sent by Mrs. Barklie. Witness said he was then addressing the defendant.

"You didn't tell him that you would just as soon have some one put his just as soon have some one hand under your pillow and take your watch, did you?" inquired Judge Wright in cross-examination.

in cross-examination.
"I did not," responded Mr. Barklie.
The inquiry of Judge Wright embodied the statement of C. Stevenson Newhall, who testified yesterday as to the words used by Mr. Barklie on the occasion of the interview.

Came to Pay Debit.

Mr. Barklie said he came to Washingon last .October prepared to pay a debit of \$24,000 shown by a statement to his wife to be due on account of the speculation by her. The payment was to be conditioned on the surrender of the stock, he witness, that owing to the closing down of the New York Stock Exchange he did not wish to disturb his loans. Later the Mr. Barklie declared he then offered

eral months in Washington during the winter of 1909-1910, and many of the business hours in that interval were passed by him in the brokerage rooms of Lewis Johnson & Co. It was then that he first became acquainted with Mr. Henry, said the witness.

Tells of Henry's Remarks.

Testimony regarded as damaging to he defense was introduced yesterday afternoon by the government after The Star's report closed. C. Stevenson New- for the prevention of tuberculosis by hall of Germantown, Pa., treasurer of states and municipalities Dr. Kober emthe Pennsylvania Company for Insur- phasized the following: ance on Lives and Granting Annuities, rested, and that the shares were hypothecated, some with a local bank and others in New York. and others in New York.

Witness said that in company with the husband of Mrs. Barklie he had offered Mr. Henry \$10,000 in addition to a debit balance of \$24,000 if Henry would deliver the stock. He declared that the broker asserted that the sum would not be of material benefit to him.

For Honor of Firm.

"I then asked Mr. Henry to explain, said the witness, "why he had asked the Pennsylvania company to pay him \$10,on on Mrs. Barklie's account when he no longer had the stock. The answer was 'For the honor of Lewis Johnson & Co.'

Mr. Newhall stated that the accused broker intimated that the firm was practically insolvent, and in response to an inquiry why he had allowed peo-ple to continue deposits of money with the firm said it was "done to keep the witness used the word "tender" in connection with his offer to Mr. Henry to redeem the stock, but on cross-examination by Judge Wright admitted there had been no "legal" tender.

TROPICAL MEDICAL MEN **END TWELFTH MEETING**

Dr. Swan Declares Panama Canal Construction Made Possible by Physicians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16 .- The welfth annual convention of the Amera Society of Tropical Medicine was expected to close today with the election of officers and the reading of several papers. Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of Box the only physician named for president when the nominations were made yester-day. Dr. F. M. Johns of New Orleans and Dr. D. Rivas of Philadelphia were mong the speakers for today.

ATTACK IS PRESSED OFFICERS RESENT OF JOHN W. HENRY BY ITALIAN TROOPS

Counsel for Defense Tells Reported as Making Vigorous Investigation Also Is Likened Assault on Austrian Position at Gorizia.

UDINE, Italy, June 16, via Chiasso and Paris, 2:20 p.m .- Italian troops are con-BY U. S. ATTORNEYS tinuing with great vigor their attacks upon the Austrian positions at Gorizia The Austrians are defending the town from the height of Podgora, to the west, Classmen Told to Put Selves in Same and from invisible trenches extending from Podgora to Mount Fortine in the Isonzo valley.

Threaten Italian Flank.

It would appear that the Austrians purpose to prevent the Italian march to. on their left flank.

The Austrian trenches on this front are protected with steel armor, and are connected with underground passages The men are able to fire from under cover, and at the same time they are supported by artillery in the hills behind them.

Italian army officers describe the Austrian actions everywhere as purely defensive, except in the Carnia zone where the best troops have been concentrated, apparently for an offensive

May Invade Italian Soil.

is thought here that Austria intends an invasion at this point, with the idea of compelling the Italians to oncentrate their men for defense. Fighting is going on fiercely both night and day between the Inferno valley and Malborgeth. This battle-field is at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Italian reports declare that up to the present the Austrian attacks have represent the Aust sulted in failure.

143,000 DIE IN 1913 FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Prevention and Cure of Disease.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 16 .- Tuberculosis in all its forms carried off during the year 1913 over 143,000 victime in the United States, which signifies the presence of approximately 1,430,000 consumptives with an economic loss of at least \$214,500,000 per annum, according to the figures given by the president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, said Dr. George M. Kober o Washington, D. C., in his annual address at the meeting here.

"Great and grave as the problem may appear," he said, "there is certainly hope when we consider that the death rate from this disease has been reduced from 326 per 100,000 populatio in 1880 to 146.6 in 1913, which means that if the former rate had been continued the number of deaths from this cause would have been \$22,027 instead of 143,000 in 1913, equivalent to a saving of 179,027 during one year. While much has been achieved more remains to be done in the prevention of the direct and predisposing causes."

Dr. Kober's Recommendations. Among the recommendations for immediate action on the part of the na-

tional association Dr. Kober made the

following: age market milk contain bovine tubercle bacilli, let us urge, by education and otherwise, that all milk, unless de-Mr. Barklie declared he then offered a bonus of \$10,000 for delivery, intending to cover any money due in the event of a loan having been secured by the accused broker on the stock as a pledge, but witness asserted Henry declared he was unable to produce the stock.

The witness said he had spent several months in Washington during the winter of 1909-1910, and many of the business hours in that interval were one-half of the 143,000 deaths from

one-half of the 143,000 deaths from tuberculosis in 1913 occurred among the industrial workers, who constitute about one-third of the population, we should strongly urge the enactment and enforcement of laws for the removal of dust and fumes, the foes of industrial life."

Precautions Urged.

Among the special measures to be taken "1. Compulsory notification of cases to

testified as to two conversations with the health authorities as soon as the Mr. Henry, in which the accused was said to have admitted that he did not have the 800 shares of Mexican Petroleum in which Mrs. Barklie had invested and that the did not the later than the did not the should also resort to disinfection of the home and personal effects, especially upon the death of the patient or waste. upon the death of the patient or vaca-

"2. The enactment of enforcement of able spittoons and their disinfection in all public buildings. The public should not cultivate an exaggerated fear, but has a right to insist upon clean and decent precaution.

precaution.

"3. The sanitary conditions of hotels, lodging houses, theaters, churches, schools, ambulances and passenger service should be under the control of the health department, and house the health department, and house-cleaning should be accomplished as far as practicable by the vacuum system.

"4. Marriage with a tuberculous per-son should not only be discouraged, but prohibited by law. A tuberculous mother should not nurse or kiss her infant, and in the selection of a wet nurse a certificate of health should be demanded. demanded.
"5. Isolation of tuberculous patients "5. Isolation of tuberculous patients should be insisted upon in hospitals, asylums and public institutions. In private life the patient should occupy at least a separate bed, use separate eating and drinking utensils, and neither receive nor give kisses. Careless and unteachable cases should be cared for in hospitals."

LAURA UPSHUR SET FREE.

Court Directs Jury to Render Not Guilty Verdict. Laura Upshur, colored, recently in-

dicted by the grand jury for enticing a minor child for immoral purpose was placed on trial yesterday in Crim inal Division 1 of the District Suprem Court, Chief Justice Covington presiding. Four witnesses were introduced in support of the government's contenin support of the government's contention, and each in turn was cross-examined by the woman's counsel.

At the conclusion of the testimony
the court announced that the evidence
was extremely hasy, and directed the
jury to render a verdict of not guilty.
On motion of Attorney Harry L. Tignor, the defendant was immediately
discharged. Assistant United States
Attorney Hawken represented the government in the case, and Attorney Dr. John M. Swan of Rochester, N. Y., in an address last night, said the Panama canal could not have been built had it not been for the advance in methods of fighting and preventing tropical diseases.

In the defendant was immediately discharged. Assistant United States Attorney Hawken represented the government in the case, and Attorney Tignor in the defense.

"MIDDY" INOUIRY

to a Police Court, Say Witnesses.

ADMIRAL FULLAM REGRETS 'THING CAME OUT THIS WAY'

Category as Culpable Might Be to Their Disadvantage.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 16 .- That ofward Trieste with the threat of Gorizia pressed resentment and regret at the as was appointed by Secretary Daniels to investigate irregularities in Naval Academy examination papers was brought out in today's testimony be-

> Lieut. M. E. Manly, aid to Supi. Fullam, and Lieut Commander J. T. Tompkins, head of the department of physics, declared they had heard such expressions.
> Lieut. Manly said he also heard the present court likened to a police court, He might have agreed with the opinion on some occasions, he said.

Advice to "Middy" Witnesse

fore the court.

Lieut. Manly was called to relate the circumstances of the advice given to midshipman witnesses who reported at the superintendent's office last Saturday. He said the superintendent wished them advised that if they chose to put themselves

No advice as to the nature of the testimony to be given before the court was offered t oany midshipman. Lieut. Manly said, nor was there any discussion of the nature of the inquiry now going on.

The only comment Lieut. Manly had heard the superintendent make about the present investigation at any conference of academy officials was that he was disappointed "that this thing came out this way."

Examination Unusually Hard. Midshipmen Hugo Schmidt and N. P.

Earle of the new first class, both of whom had a high rating in French, whom had a high rating in French, testified that the last examination in modern languages was different in its general physical aspect from any previous examination. Earle said that if the designation at the top of a paper containing all the questions in an examination were cut off he would not know it was an official examination paper. Schmidt said it was the hardest French examination he had ever seen. Midshipman J. M. Blue of the new first class testified that he did not see how any one could have passed the last examination in French and Spanish without having had advanced information.

Rear Admiral Fullam Explains.

Rear Admiral Fullam was given an opportunity late yesterday to explain the advice which he had given prospective midshipmen witnesses. Earlier in the day a letter was received from him

day a letter was received from him acknowledging receipt of the courts request that the practice against which Representative Hay entered a protest Monday be discontinued.

Admiral Fullam testified: "I consider myself in some sense a defendant, in view of what the press of the country has had to say in criticism of the system at the academy."

When Midshipman A. C. Rogers joined.

academy."

When Midshipman A. C. Rogers joined the seven original defendants, after testimony had been given that a paper in his handwriting had been found on which appeared answers to questions in the last Spanish examination, and which had been circulated as "dope" prior to the examination, he accepted the counsel of the other defendants. Admiral Fullam said he sent for Rogers the next morning because he felt that Rogers needed advice concerning himself and jeopardizing his interests by placing himself in the same category with sion was that three or four other mid-shipmen in his office may have heard what he said, and possibly he had advised

Exerted No Influence.

"In no case did I try to influence their testimony or their actions in this court," said the superintendent. After others had been drawn into the proceedings, the superintendent said counsel came to him and asked said, counsel came to him and asked that the seven under arrest be freed, that all the defendants should be given the same status. He told counsel he considered the status of the seven very different and he could not release them from confinement aboard the prison ship.

Referring again to Rogers, Admiral

Referring again to Rogers, Admiral Fullam said that when he considered that the young man's interests had been jeopardized he wanted to know, as his commanding officer, if he was satisfied. It was his duty, he said, before putting him on the prison ship to ask him if he wanted to go into that category.

Asked by Representative Carlin about Asked by Representative Carlin about his interview with Secretary Daniels in Washington last Saturday, the admiral said that he reviewed the whole matter with the Secretary, who expressed a desire for "a full and free investigation of the whole thing by a court in order that there should be no complaint that there had not been a thorough inquiry."

Admiral Fullam said he considered in for the best interests of the academy and of the navy that he should reliterate to the Secretary his previous views as to the guilt of the seven mid-shipmen.

shipmen Considers Men Guilty.

"Unless the court discovers evidence f which I cannot conceive and which never heard," the admiral added, hink it hardly possible to establish the innocence of these men."

innocence of these men.

In reply to another question by Representative Carlin the admiral said: "I would feel very badly if my judgment were impugned and they were not found guilty."

"Admiral, is it your purpose to resign and go to sea in a collier?" asked Mr. Carlin.

Carlin.

"Not at all," was the reply. "My reason for mentioning that subject at all was simply this: That after all I had said to the midshipmen of my views on 'gouging' I apparently had not succeeded in pounding into them the seriousness of it. I told the four class presidents that I considered it such a reflection on this school that if it continued to exist here I would find it no honor or satisfaction to remain here as or satisfaction to remain here as uperintendent."

AUTO EXPORTS INCREASE.

Popularity of American-Made Cars Growing Abroad. The growing popularity of Americanmade automobiles in Argentina is indicated by the fact that America's share of the total imports into that country rose from 10% per cent in 1912 to more than 19 per cent in 1913, the latest period for which detailed official figures have been received by the Department

of Commerce.

Imports of automobiles into Argentina in 1913 were valued at \$5.194,200, of which the United States supplied \$1,003,600 worth. Argentina's imports of American automobiles in 1912 were

of American automobiles in 1912 were valued at \$544,000.

Exports of automobiles from the United States to all countries increased in value from \$2,533,154 in April, 1914, to \$5,045,222 in April, 1915.